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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Congressional Question—2d District

Artificial Flowers.

Headache.

Remember It is to Your Interest

The New Jackson

Corsets.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1868. NO. 207.

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Cheapest House in the City.

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If You Want

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Colorado Republican Territorial Convention have nominated delegates to the Chicago Convention, and instructed them to support Grant and Colfax so long as there would be any chance for their nomination.

The Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, closed their labors in Louisville on Monday, and will hold their next session at St. Louis.

Horace G. Whitney has been arrested in New York, charged with fraud in passing for some goods in Massillon, Ohio, with a worthless check.

Assistant Postmaster Simonton has been placed in charge of the Brooklyn Postoffice, pending Chesbrow's defalcation in two thousand dollars.

The delegation from New York to the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, met Monday evening and elected Gen. W. H. Lawrence Chairman.

Another fearful epidemic is raging in Mauritius, over eighteen hundred deaths are reported.

The small screw steamer Isle of Arran was run down recently by the Australian, near Holyhead, and six men were drowned.

George W. Riddle, William V. Mcllvaine and other prominent Democrats have filed a bill in equity in Philadelphia, asking the Supreme Court to enjoin the Aldermen of that city from meeting and organizing a Board of Registration under the recent bill passed by the legislature. The petitioners pledge that the act is grossly unconstitutional and invalid.

The steamer Cambria, from Southampton, 1st, has arrived.

Jerome Bonaparte, formerly of the United States Army, and now in the Imperial French Guard, has arrived in Baltimore on leave of absence to visit his parents and grandmother, Madame Bonaparte, residing in the neighborhood of Baltimore, in her eighty-sixth year and able to walk out daily.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to a resolution of the House showing that over three hundred vessels have been sold since the close of the war. In some cases where the captured vessels were small and would not pay expense of adjudication, were sold by the Secretaries without the jurisdiction of the prize court, they were taken into the service and used without compensation to the captors. The vessels thus sold have been all captured vessels except by purchase from the courts and the payment in the same way as if the vessels were bought of a private individual, all payment of the prize money is made from the proceeds of sales of captured vessels and other prize property, which was sold to the United States by decree of the prize courts. After condemnation, and is the avails of captured money appropriated or paid by the United States.

The Central Pacific cars are now running to Reno, Nevada, twenty miles from Virginia City. At an accession of town lots, prices ranged from $1,000 to $3,000.

The bill for the abolition of the State commissionary of Massachusetts was passed yesterday over the Governor's veto, in the House by a vote of 145 to 93.

The election of eight police commissioners for Toledo, Ohio, rendered necessary by the recent action of the Supreme Court, took place yesterday, resulting in the choice of six Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans also elected two school commissioners without opposition.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says: Great indignation is felt here among the Republicans at the action of some of their Senators in the impeachment case. The Democracy are jubilant.

A duel took place on Monday near Baltimore between two men named Green and Wright. The parties entered to the city, Wright wounded in the leg and Green in the shoulder. The cause of the quarrel was that Captain Green was a Federal officer and Wright a Confederate, who alleged that Green had at all used him while in prison, and he threatened vengeance. He met Green recently in the street, and slapped him in the face. A challenge passed, and, consequently a duel.

Four firemen were injured by the falling wall of a burning bakery at Mailen, Mass., yesterday.

The Dominion Government have received no information respecting the intended dispatch of an American fleet to Canadian fishing waters. It is reported that the proposed Canadian marine police for the protection of the fisheries will consist of four small cruisers, each carrying a number of small cruisers, each carrying a number of small guns, which will generally remain within the marine league from the shore and were intruders away.

The Tribune yesterday, in an editorial on reconstruction, says: "And now we ask Congress to meet the returning prodigals in a generous manner. Johnson's treachery and unfaltering State sends up a list of citizens whose political disabilities it desires to have removed. Instead of sneering at Governor Wells, we entreat the Republican majority to frame and enact one general, comprehensive measure which shall fully restore to citizenship and all its rights, every person now disenfranchised who has supported the policy of Congress, or who will take an oath on or before the fourth day of July next that he will henceforth affirm and uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States whether made such by birth or by naturalization."

The steamer Denmark, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Collector Bailey, of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, New York, has been arrested at the instance of a detective in the employ of the secret service of the Ways and Means Committee, charged with perjury.

Alfred W. Craig, long Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Department, New York, has resigned, and is succeeded by General George S. Greene.

Evidence of considerable importance is now being taken in the Watson assassination case, and its purport will not be allowed to transpire for some days. The detectives have made a score of Fenian papers.

The friends of free trade had an important conference in New York yesterday. Representatives from many large cities were present. Committees were adopted advocating free trade as a political, economic measure, and a mutual obligation calling for the payment of the National debt in gold. Steps were also taken to get up petitions to burden the people with any portion of the Confederate debt.

Bergmen's Hotel, at Cypress Hill, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; small insurance.

The steamer Paradise from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

The steamer Nebraska, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Democratic convention organized at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, with several hundred strangers. Entire harmony prevailed. The committee appointed to recommend a system of organization reported through their chairman, Mr. E. S. Ackerlie, that nominations for State officers be made with a view to defeat the constitution without submitting it to the people, and to restore the constitution of Mississippi and of the United States. The committee also recommended a thorough system of organization.

Thirty-two steamers left St. Louis for Fort Benton, Montana, since March 21st, four for Fort Benton, and one for Fort Sully, all well loaded.

Late advances from Helena, Montana, say the Indians have driven from Gallatin Valley over two hundred cattle, and committed other depredations. The settlers are arming and organizing for protection.

Jacob Fralich, editor of the White County *Record*, at Des Arc, Arkansas, has been arrested by the military authorities for strictures on their official acts.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent. has been made on the passenger and freight tariff over the Union Pacific Road. The reduction goes into effect to-day.

A large delegation of Methodist laymen left St. Louis yesterday for Chicago, to attend the Layman's Convention, to be held there in connection with the Methodist Conference, now in session.

refused to be a party to allowing him to come. Attempts were made to arrange a pair for him, but without success, no one seeming inclined to relinquish the purpose to vote.

Adjournment to Saturday.

On the Senate being called to order, Mr. Edmunds proposition to rescind the order fixing the hour of voting to-day came up. Mr. Chandler stated Mr. Howard's condition, and asked for postponement till Saturday, which was carried, and the Senate as a court adjourned till Saturday, when, although it was not regularly ordered, the general understanding was that a vote would be taken.

Senator Henderson's Position.

The Missouri delegation in the House took very early steps to bring their influence to bear on Mr. Henderson. Together with General Carondet and Chas. Howland, of St. Louis, they called at 8 o'clock this morning, and told him frankly that while they had the most friendly feelings for him, they deemed it their duty to come and consult freely with him about the situation. He received them cordially, and expressed his views freely. He said he could not conscientiously vote for some of the articles, but that he had the deepest interest in the success of the Republican party; that he had no part or sympathy with any movement to break it up, or to form another organization outside of it; that he thought it his duty to consult with them and to take their advice. He then proposed that they should take a little time to consider the matter and notify him of their conclusion before the Senate met. He further proposed to put his resignation in their hands to telegraph to Governor Fletcher, with the request to appoint a successor at once. He also presented in case he should leave the Senate, to go to Missouri and stump the State for the success of the Radical ticket, throughout the coming campaign. Before the Senate met, the delegation had agreed upon the request contained in the following letter and presented the same to Mr. Henderson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.

Hon. J. B. Henderson, United States Senate.

SIR: On a consultation with the radical members of the House of Representatives from Missouri in view of your position on the impeachment articles, we ask you to withhold your vote on any article upon which you cannot vote affirmatively. The reasons for asking you to do so are to be the safety of the loyal people of the United States demand the immediate removal of Andrew Johnson from the office of President of the United States. Respectfully, &c.

Signed by Anderson, Pike, New, Gundy, Gravely, McClurg, Loan and Benjamin. Van Horn is absent from the city.

After reading this Mr. Henderson promised to do as requested, and if a vote had been taken to-day he would have voted for the Eleventh Article and refrained from vote on some of the others. The action was entirely pleasant with the manner in which Mr. Henderson received them and with the willingness he exhibited to do as the State delegation thought best. The delegation has a second meeting this evening concerning the matter.

Cause of the Defection.

The action of the bolting Senators yesterday was so unexpected that all the impeachment Republicans have been trying to ascertain the real causes of so startling a regardless of concerted action. An explanation which comes in the first place from one of the doubtful Senators is believed by some of the best posted politicians. It is to the effect that the President had through certain of his friends pledged himself if acquitted to appoint a new Cabinet which should bring him into accord with the War Democracy and Conservative Republicans, and that partial agreement with the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Also, that he had brought the organization of a new party, those Senators who vote to acquit to have control of the patronage in their States. Some facts have come to light concerning the attempt made at the White House to secure Senators for the last two or three weeks. One of the President's household has been in correspondence with a gentleman in a city of an adjoining State. The contents of several of these letters are known. Each contains information that a Senator had been approached by the President, and the last one written two days before the break in the Senate reads as follows:

"We have gained one more Senator to-day, and this makes acquittal certain."

An investigation into this attempt to bribe and corrupt Senators is almost certain to take place.

Southern Union Men Cast Down.

The Southern Union men, of whom there are a large number in the city, look down the most cast down of any class here. They have taken measures to-day to organize for the purpose of placing the situation of the Union men in the South as they deemed it would be should the President be acquitted, before the Senators. These men all agree that there would be no safety whatever in Southern delegates to Chicago or members elect to Congress returning to their homes. All the letters received from the South from Union men say that they will be murdered if Johnson is not convicted.

Senator Morton's Speech.

The speech of Mr. Morton in the Senate last night produced a marked effect. His earnestness fixed the attention of all Senators upon him. One of the strongest points he made was to read the resolution by which the Senate reinstated Stanton, and then to call every one of those who voted for it. From this he reasoned that all whose names he had read had committed themselves to sustain the tenure of office law, and that the senatorial oath, under which they then acted, was as binding as their judicial oath.

The Resolution Reinstating Stanton.

The following is the resolution reinstating Secretary Stanton, adopted on the 13th of January last:

Resolved, That having considered the evidence submitted by the President to the report of the 12th of December, inst. for the suspension of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

The resolution was voted for by the following Senators, all of whom may reasonably be supposed to believe the evil hours act applicable to Stanton's case, and can scarcely escape the conclusion that his removal was an infraction of that law: Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edwards, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Me.; Morrill, Vt.; Morton, Nye, Patterson, N. H.; Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates.

On this vote not a single Republican Senator voted in the negative. Those absent were Messrs. Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle and Yates.

The Resolution on Ad Interim Appointment.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Senate, in executive session, on the night of the 12th of February last:

Whereas, The Senate have read and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim.

This resolution was voted for by the following Senators: Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Harlan, Morrill, Me.; Morrill, Vt.; Morton, Patterson, N. H.; Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates. The only Republican who voted against this was Mr. Edmunds, who now sustains impeachment. Those absent were Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Nye and Sherman.

Pressure on Senator Fowler.

The whole Tennessee delegation is waiting on Fowler to-night, to present the opinion to him that he should refrain from voting entirely unless he can represent what he will know is the sentiment of the loyal people of his State to be.

The Maine Delegates

Have had considerable talk among themselves regarding the propriety of calling on Fessenden and trying to change his determination, but it was thought to be useless.

The Illinois Republican Delegation

met this afternoon and talked over matters. They regret Judge Trumbull's course, but concluded that there is no occasion for them to take action thereupon. They express themselves as confident that the final vote of the Senate will be for conviction.

What Articles Will Fail.

It is thought to-night that the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth and tenth articles will fail. These include the charge of removing Stanton, the conspiracy charge, the Emory article, and "swinging around the circle." It is also believed that the second and eleventh, and probably the third, will receive 36 or 38 votes.

Mr. Howard Recovering.

Mr. Howard is considerably better this evening, and all his symptoms are very favorable. His complaint was a rush of blood to the head, with a tendency to brain fever.

Eleventh Article to be Voted on First.

The disposition is strengthening among Senators to adopt Mr. Williams' motion, and take the vote on the eleventh article first. Those who have canvassed the subject carefully to-day claim the following Senators for this article: Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Me.; Morrill, Vt.; Morton, Nye, Patterson, N. H.; Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

On this vote not a single Republican Senator voted in the negative. Those absent were Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Sumner, Van Winkle and Yates.

Resignation of Col. Forney.

Col. John W. Forney has resigned his position as Secretary of the Senate, but will perform the duties of the office till a successor is chosen by the Senate. There is reason to believe that his determination to resign was suddenly taken, and grows out of the fact that so many Republican Senators are going to vote for the acquittal of the President. He was advised to do so by several friends, and probably will now feel free to say his whole mind about members of the Senate. He has made an excellent officer.

The Tax Bill

Reported by the Ways and Means Committee to-day is the longest measure ever brought into the House. It was recommitted, so as to be in control of the Chairman, and may be amended in some particulars before it is called for debate. The Committee think it can be got through the House in two weeks.

The Impeachment Articles.

Article first charges the President with violating the "act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully ordering on the 21st of February, 1868, the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Stanton having been in session, thereby committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article second is as follows:

ARTICLE II.

That on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868 at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, did unlawfully and corruptly issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton being then and there Secretary for the Department of War, and said order was then and there delivered to said Stanton, with intent thereby to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War by the Congress of the United States, he, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats unlawfully to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article third charges that the President on the 21st day of February, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War ad interim, without and by the advice and consent of the Senate, and with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing at the time.

Article fourth accuses the President of high crime and misdemeanor, in conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas and with other persons, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article five charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas and others to hinder and prevent the execution of the tenure of office act, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article sixth charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas by the power vested in the President of the United States in the Army of the United States, then and there in the custody and charge of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of said Department, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article seventh charges the President with the same offense as in the previous article, adding his intent to prevent the execution of the act.

Article eighth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in having, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, issued a letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas.

Article ninth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in bringing before him then and there in the custody and charge of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of said Department, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article tenth charges the President with the same offense as in the previous article, adding his intent to prevent the execution of the act.

Article eleventh charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in having, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, issued a letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas.

Article twelfth charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas by which conspiracy the President would unlawfully seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article thirteenth charges the President with the same offense as in the previous article, adding his intent to prevent the execution of the act.

Article fourteenth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in having, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, issued a letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas.

Article fifteenth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in bringing before him then and there in the custody and charge of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of said Department, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article sixteenth charges the President with the same offense as in the previous article, adding his intent to prevent the execution of the act.

Article seventeenth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in having, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, issued a letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas.

Article eighteenth charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas and others to hinder and prevent the execution of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, and the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," the Senate of the United States having duly convened and been in session, and said Senate then and there being a branch of the legislative department of the Government of the United States, and the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there unlawfully conspire with said Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House unknown, with intent unlawfully to hinder and prevent the execution of said acts, and to unlawfully control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War by the Congress of the United States, and the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there unlawfully conspire with said Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House unknown, with intent unlawfully to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, contrary to the said acts and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and against the peace and dignity of the same.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he may make to the articles or any of them, or to any other articles or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office laid to his charge in the said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FORNEY.

Col. Forney has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Senate, to take effect upon the election of a successor. His letter to this effect was placed in the hands of Senator Wade last night. The principal reason for this course is, as he privately asserted to his friends, that he could not longer fill the official position from connecting on the course of Republican Senators who do not sustain the conviction of the President.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

The United States Marshal for St. Louis has applied through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a force of cavalry to assist in arresting distillers engaged in violation of the tax laws.

PATENTS.

For the week ending the 19th inst., 240 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 254 applications and 103 caveats were filed.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Postoffice Department has restored the New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans mails, recently forwarded via Louisville, to the Knoxville route.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims has adjourned till the first Monday in June. Judge Nott has meantime been empowered to proceed to Charleston and Savannah with a view to verify the depositions of witnesses in the cotton cases.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The General Conference of Zion Colored Church appointed Friday a day of fasting and prayer to God to aid the Senate to give a verdict in aid of suffering humanity.

METHODISM.

GENERAL CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO

Petitions and Memorials Presented

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT GETTYSBURG

The Southern Delegates Admitted.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Conference met at the usual hour. After reading the journal, Rev. J. Barlow was granted leave to change his vote on the admission of Southern delegates from yea to nay. The Secretary called the roll of absentees, and twelve members voted aye who were not present yesterday.

The Chair announced the special committee on credentials of Southern delegates.

Rev. W. Young, of Cincinnati, presented a memorial for a change of discipline in regard to the reception of children into the church. Referred.

Dr. Lowry, of Cincinnati, submitted a plan for the introduction of lay delegation. Referred.

Rev. Mr. Craig, of Baltimore, offered a preamble and resolution in favor of building a memorial church at Gettysburg, as a fitting monument in commemoration of fallen heroes who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates from Southern Conferences, through Dr. Peck, reported that the credentials were correct, and recommended the immediate admission of the delegates, whose names are John A. Falley, James Davis, John W. Garborough, Thomas H. Pearice, W. C. Dalley, John P. Newman, T. C. Lowe, David Ruledge, Joseph Welch, John S. Mitchell, Benjamin Brown.

Rev. T. C. Murphy, of Philadelphia, took the floor in opposition to the adoption of the reports, and a general uproar followed. Confusion and loud calls of "vote, vote," until compelled to desist.

The report was adopted under the operation of the previous question; ayes 205, nays 19. The nays were Blake, Brown, Bruce, of Kentucky, Castle, Cunningham, Edwards, Ferry, Foster, France, Gray, Kennedy, Lanahan, McComb, Murphy, Pattison, Prose, Porter, of New England, Siyer and Smith, of Philadelphia.

City of Mexico advices to May 1st, via Acapulco and San Francisco, state that Juarez was in quiet possession of the Presidency. All attempts at revolution in different parts of the country have been suppressed. Gen. Martinez passed through Tepic on his way from Sinaloa to submit to the mercy of the government. All quiet in Sinaloa and Querrera. Governor Pesqueira had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the Apaches, who recently made a sudden raid in the vicinity of Ampa, Sonora.

Consul Godey, of San Francisco, authorizes a denial of the reports about the flight of Juarez.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

THE CASE CALLED YESTERDAY.

Motion to Admit Surratt to Bail.

The Trial Postponed to the June Term.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.

The case of John H. Surratt was called in the Criminal Court, Chief Justice Cartter on the bench. District Attorney Carrington and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, appeared for the people, and Messrs. Merrick and Bradley, Jr., for the prisoner. Only a few spectators were present, as it was not generally known that today proceedings would be had.

The prisoner was brought into Court at half-past ten. His appearance was about the same as when tried before. Mr. Carrington wanted to go on with the trial at once, and said he was ready to empanel a jury.

Mr. Merrick said he was not prepared, and had an understaning with Messrs. Pierepont and Riddle, of counsel for the Government, that the case should go over to the June term of Court. Considerable talk among the lawyers followed, from which it clearly appeared that there had been a consultation and an informal arrangement for continuance. The Court therefore ordered the postponement of the case to the June term of Court, and expressed the hope that all parties would then be ready for trial.

The prisoner's counsel next made a motion to admit Surratt to bail, for the reason that he had been in close confinement eighteen months and his health was somewhat impaired. Counsel thought the court could exercise its discretion in regard to this application, and cited authorities in support of his views.

The District Attorney held that under the laws in force here the court could not take bail in capital cases, and said he would like to argue this matter further. It was accordingly laid over till to-morrow.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Anniversary of County Sunday School Union---Central Ohio Dental Association---Excitement on the Impeachment Question---Denunciation of Senator Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 12, 1868.

The third annual session of the Richland County Sunday School Union was held here to-day. Many strangers were present. The Convention assembled in the Central Baptist church at ten. A. M. After opening with music and prayer, they listened to the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and committees were then appointed on officers for the ensuing year, resolutions, &c., when adjournment was carried till afternoon.

At two o'clock the Convention reassembled, The election of officers resulted in the selection of S. B. Sturges, President; W. S. Hickox, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Jolly, Recording Secretary; P. Bigelow, Treasurer, and a Vice President for each township and ward in the county.

Rev. David Tenny, of Newark, read an able essay on the duties of Sabbath School Superintendents. Prof. J. Tuckerman, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on the relations and duty of Pastors to Sabbath Schools. Prof. Tuckerman was also selected to answer questions from the "Question Drawer," which he did in an able and interesting manner. The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention: Rev. J. A. Mudge, F. E. Tracy, S. J. Bonar, Rev. M. J. Flery, W. S. Hickox and John Fitney.

A large audience assembled this evening, and the subject of the Sabbath School, its work as a reformatory agent being discussed, addresses followed from several able speakers. The proceedings to-morrow include a grand mass meeting of the teachers and children on the public park. The sessions so far have been well attended, and much interest is manifested. According to the report of the officers the society is in a flourishing condition.

The Central Ohio Dental Association also commenced its sessions here this afternoon at two o'clock, in Philharmonic Hall. The Association includes all the dentists of Central Ohio. Its object is the advancement of the science of Dentistry. The discussions this afternoon were on Mechanical Dentistry and code of Ethics of the profession, which were engaged in by Drs. Jennings, of Ravenna; Maxwell, of Galion; Warner, of Columbus; Edson, of Mount Vernon; De Camp, of Mansfield, and Harrington, of Newark. The attendance is fair. They will remain in session three days.

The impeachment matter excited considerable comment here to-day. The regret is general that there seemed a necessity for postponement. The Republicans are generally bitter in their expressions against the Republican Senators who declared against impeachment. The equivocal position of Senator Sherman calls forth uncomplimentary remarks from many of his old friends.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

A Daring Burglarly---Ladies' Wardrobes, Watches and Jewelry Carried Off.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, May 12, 1868.

The house of Mrs. James Huntsberry was entered by burglars last night, and pretty generally cleared of wearing apparel, jewelry and watches. Miss Ella Chapman, niece of Mrs. Huntsberry, lost per entire wardrobe, excepting two calico dresses. She was making preparations to visit New York, and had a wardrobe suitable for the occasion just sent home. Her watch and jewelry were also taken, as well as the watch, jewelry and wardrobe of Mrs. Abernethy, daughter of Mrs. Huntsberry. Four watches in all were taken. This morning in all the rooms the burglars had visited, rags saturated with chloroform were found. No clue to the burglars. During the same night, a mare belonging to Mr. James Blair was stolen.

Cheap Freight Railway Lines---Address by Judge Sherwood, of Washington, D. C.

An address upon the subject of the construction of cheap freight railway lines and the measures to be adopted to secure cheaper freight transportation, was delivered by Judge Sherwood, of Washington, last evening, from the steps of the Custom House building. The speaker referred to the manner in which the long passage system had been put in operation in England and this country, and the amount of mail matter carried increased. If the same principle could be applied to the carrying of freight, and if it could be carried at a cheaper rate the amount transported would be much greater. By a proper system of management the rates could be made to pay better and for much greater benefit to the public. He advocated the running of freight trains at a slow and uniform rate of speed, say eight miles per hour, and the putting on of passenger trains on the road. By the carrying of this principle a double track railroad could be made to do more work than the New York and Erie Canal. He advocated the establishment of a slow freight line from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, and urged upon business men and others the necessity of taking measures to bring about a reform in the matter, as the people of the country at such a result would be the greatest benefit to the people than they are at present.

Flight of a Philadelphia Thief.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor's police received a telegram from Benjamin Franklin, High Constable of Philadelphia, who requested them to arrest a man named Charles Baldaf, who had taken passage on a train to come west, and to hold him until further orders. The dispatch stated that Baldaf, who is a German by birth, had left Philadelphia at six o'clock last Monday evening. He was described as being a stout man weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, about five feet six inches high, and wore when he left Philadelphia, light grey pantaloons, a dark coat, and a Kossuth hat. He is charged in Philadelphia with having stolen a gold hunting case watch, a gold bracelet, a lot of German silver, Masonic pin and several other articles of jewelry. He purchased tickets through to Nebraska before taking the cars at Philadelphia, and it is supposed he intended to go right through without delay. Officers Herron and McCready went to the Union Depot on the arrival of the Eastern train at two o'clock, but their man did not arrive. They again went to the depot when the emigrant train arrived at half-past ten o'clock P. M., but failed to find on board the object of their search.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the stable of the Grant House, on Federal street, Allegheny. It appears that the scattered hostler of the hotel fell asleep in the hay mow of the stable with a lighted cigar in his mouth. He was awakened by the burning of the hay around him, which had caught from the cigar. He immediately endeavored to quench the flames, but succeeded in only fanning the fire into greater headway. The flames burned the hostler severely on the side of his face before he was thoroughly aroused from his slumbers.

PERSONAL. Joe Coburn, the pugilist, arrived in the city yesterday morning from New York, accompanied by his trainer, Jim Cudick, and Charley Coburn. Coburn intended giving a sparring exhibition here, but owing to a misunderstanding in regard to procuring a hall, he concluded to give no entertainment, and left on the two o'clock train yesterday afternoon for Kentucky, where he will complete his training for his great fight with Mike McCoole, to take place near Cincinnati on the 20th inst., for a purse of ten thousand dollars.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

Queen's Reply to Gladstone's Address.

Bill to Suspend Appointments.

OPENING OF NEW TURKISH COUNCIL

Liberal Speech by the Sultan

Race.

LONDON, May 12.—The Great Northern handicap at York was won by Capt. Gray's colt Fortunis.

The Irish Church Question.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Morning Standard* says the Queen will take no part in the contest of the House of Commons on the Irish Church, and her reply to Mr. Gladstone's address is sure to be favorable.

LONDON, Evening, May 12.—In the Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House, based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution, was announced. The Queen says she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject.

Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow bring in a bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish Church.

The Turkish Council.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new Council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberalism. He said the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

Nugent Released.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Nugent, one of the Jacmel packet party, has at last been released from custody.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 12.—Consols closed at 94¾@94⅞ per money, and 95@95⅛ for account; 5-20s 70⅝@70¾; Illinois Central 91¾; Erie 46¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, May 12.—5-20 bonds 75⅞.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Evening, May 12.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 69 francs 45 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 12.—Cotton closed steadily; sales 6,000 bales; some business to arrive, last sales being at 11¾d. Closing prices—Middling uplands 11⅝@12d; Orleans 12⅛@12¼d. Manchester market for yarns and fabrics dull.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn 38s 3d@38s 6d. Wheat 10s 8d for California white, and 10s 3d for No. 2 Western. Western pork 79s 6d. Oats 1s. Peas 37s. Flour 38s 6d.

Provisions—Beef 103s. Pork 83s 6d. Lard 69s. Cheese 55s. Bacon 60s.

Produce—Refined petroleum is 4d; spirits petroleum 8d.

London Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 12.—Sugar 37s 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 12.—Petroleum closed dull at 49¾ francs.

A State Fenian Convention is now in session at Syracuse, New York, with one hundred and fifty-seven delegates in attendance. The following address has been adopted to the Fenian nationality of New York Brothers—We, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, of the State of New York, in convention assembled, having carefully considered the strength and resources of our organization and plan of operations submitted by Gen. O'Neil, declare that the organization is stronger at present than at any former period, and the plan of operating is entirely practicable. We have pledged ourselves to meet the enemy soon upon the battle-field, and we earnestly call upon you to exercise your utmost energies to furnish necessary means to equip and arm the thousands of willing hands and brave hearts impatiently awaiting orders to march.

In the Mississippi Constitutional Convention yesterday, an ordinance was passed designating June 25th, for the election for the ratification of the constitution. Another provision is that candidates who may be elected and cannot take the oath shall give place to the candidates who received the next highest number of votes and can take the oath, was adopted.

Success of Skill.

There is no more certain evidence of skill than success, that is where the pretensions of skill are supported by the proof of its efficacy. This is no more strongly manifested than in the brief residence of Dr. Aborn in this city, whose wonderful cures of eye and ear diseases and affections of the throat and chest have been daily certified in these columns. The proof of the Doctor's skill is abundant, and his rooms at No. 194 Smithfield street, daily thronged with patients, bear testimony that his reputation is not ephemeral, but assured permanently established. Another instance of a special cure was that of the wife of a prominent citizen recently, who, although a constant attendant at church, was unable to hear intelligibly the remarks of the minister. In a few days' treatment by Dr. Aborn her hearing was restored, and last Sabbath she, for the first time in many months, enjoyed the entire discourse of the pastor. But these instances are numerous, and are only cumulative proof of the efficacy of Dr. Aborn's treatment. The latest testimonials of cures by the Doctor will be found in another column.

The Munson Lightning Rod.

During the recent unprecedented thunder storm at Indianapolis, Indiana, thirteen buildings were struck by lightning, and damaged more or less, none of which had copper rods, while as many others, protected by the Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, showed evidences of having been saved from disaster. A very large number of orders were made during the next day for the Munson Rod, from house owners in Indianapolis and vicinity. We learn that great success attends this rod wherever introduced. It is manufactured in this city by Lockhart & Co.

The Maryland Institute,

Baltimore, awarded First Premium to Burnett's Cooking Extracts. ws*

**** Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—To take orders for Goods in this city. Apply to G. M. IRWIN & CO., 68 Fifth street, second floor.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—Th

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that sees the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive patronage of the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of that character in that and other cities, and that leading Pittsburgh commercial papers and operators regularly append them with credit. There is either, for limited rates, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In clubs of twenty the Weekly Commercial will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the Commercial an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

Commercial, Pittsburgh.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

IMPEACHMENT.

A battle, on which very much depends, suspended for reinforcements, after the opposing forces have fought long enough to create strong doubts on both sides, is an interesting situation as our well be inclined. This is about the situation in which the impeachment trial now stands. The announcement in secret session on Monday, by Senators Grimes, Fessenden and Trumbull, that they are for the acquittal of the President, and the totally unexpected defection of Senator Ross, of Missouri, with Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Anthony, Van Winkle, Fowler—all very doubtful—to be heard from, rendered an adjournment yesterday without taking the verdict, even though Senator Howard had not been free if to be present, a manifest necessity; and so the question was postponed till Saturday. Our dispatches will acquaint the reader with the proceedings and gloomy of rumors, all as good as they make in Washington just now.

The circumstances are decidedly predisposing to excitement and heated comment. On the contrary, the mode of the occasion are calmness and deliberation. We will say at once, that we reject the suggestion that any Senator who has yet voted has corruptly sold his vote. Still, knowing that Senators are but men—generally ordinary men—we suppose they have acted on this occasion as men in general act. Therefore, we will say that the first thing that happened on the day that Wade, wholly out of the question, conviction would have followed promptly—as it may yet follow, in spite of the complications and the heat which is likely to, if it has not already become, perfectly glowing.

It was not difficult to perceive, from the first, that the Vice Presidential nomination, and the estimate which certain Republican Senators place on Mr. Wade, in connection with the immediate occupancy by him of the White House, would interpose some obstacles to the conviction of the President. Weeks ago it was said that with Mr. Wade out of the question, all doubts would vanish. It may be said that these things properly have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the President; *and they have not.* The Senator who will suffer himself to be influenced by his prejudices, or who balances the question in his mind as one of policy, is faithless to his duty and forgets his oath. Senators may not like Mr. Wade, either for the White House immediately or the Vice Presidential nomination prospectively; nevertheless they are bound by their oaths to decide this case according to law and the testimony. They are acting as members of the highest court in the land, under the solemnities of an oath and in view of momentous consequences. If the question of policy, either as to the course of the party, may be taken into the account at all, Senators are bound to look it squarely in the face, and it is difficult to see how any Republican member of the Senate who was ever honest in his support of the principles of his party, can come to the conclusion to inflict so deep an injury as the turning loose again on the country of Andrew Johnson would be. If Senators were to act from motives of policy at all, they would be bound to prevent such a calamity, and protect the Republican party from the consequences of failure in its attempt to re-establish harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

It is well that the court has given its members time to review the reasons for their intended course. Senators Grimes, Trumbull and Fessenden have announced what their verdict will be, and the announcement has probably closed forever their public career. Senator Hanson passed on the brink, and is said to be disposed to draw back and not take the plunge. The other Senators who, if any body, are to make up the required number to clear the President, to wit: Anthony, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Van Winkle, will have time to determine what course they will pursue.

It is manifestly improper to attempt to coerce a member of the Court at this as it would have been at any stage of the proceedings. Nor do the Senators whose names we have just given need be told what, in the nature of things, they must expect when by any act of theirs the hope of the Republican party are blasted and the country receives the shock it would receive from such an act. Partly for this reason and partly for the higher and even graver considerations which attach to the question, we are disposed to still hope that conviction will be the verdict and that Andrew Johnson will be deposed.

Democrats are always willing "to take their chances" of future success from any punishment whose sting consists in ostracism. Relating to the Presidency, the case of unprincipled Democratic Senators who voted for the conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson, for instance, would be that they had adopted in their State at the next election, partisan platforms, setting forth in so many words that the Democratic party would be willing to forgive and forget the offense of voting for the conviction of Andrew Johnson, if the Democratic candidate for President were elected. Such terms of forgiveness, so explicit as to constitute a bribe, would be the effect of voting for conviction. Democratic Senators would accept them with avidity, and the Democratic party would be willing to pay the price. Democratic Senators would be willing to be bribed. Democratic Senators would be willing to be bribed. Democratic Senators would be willing to be bribed.

Probably nothing has a more direct tendency to stimulate crime than the uncertainty of punishment. And in regard to capital offenses, this uncertainty is growing greater constantly. There is an increasing reluctance to convict when death must follow. This fact unquestionably enters into the calculations of the murderer. It is the certainty, not the severity, of the punishment that deters evil disposed persons from committing crime. It is a fact which can be verified by the observation of almost every one that in capital offenses the death penalty frequently virtually defeats punishment. The Illinois substitute is based on a sound principle; and, as our contemporary observes, will lead to the punishment of offenders while others would go unpunished. *In regard* to the policy of capital punishment, as a question is going on *in the public mind*, and the principle that the object of punishment should be the protection of society, and the good—if possible the reformation—of the offender, so becoming recognized as the only true one, our prison discipline is not, as a general thing, a standing approach, and we trust a standing approach, and we trust the time is not now made much progress.

AN UNNECESSARY TROUBLE.

We perceive that certain prominent journals, and now and then a complaisant magistrate of the Washington Pharisee school, are trouffling themselves about the platform of the National Convention of the Republican party, which meets in Chicago next week. Usually those who trouble themselves most about this matter have the least right to say anything. We have a fancy that there are not half as many difficulties surrounding the question of what the platform shall be as these enterprising agitators would make out. The public mind is in no uncertain mood, either as to the man or platform. With the Republicans—who comprehend a doubtful majority of the voting population—General Grant, as a Presidential candidate, is the favorite—not only the favorite, but the sole candidate who is thought of. Great as his achievements in the field have been, they constitute only a small share of the grand work of his popularity. The sagacity of our intelligent population has detected in him an abundant supply of strong good sense, and perfect fidelity to duty, coupled with that ample capacity which qualifies him for any position in their gift. It is not precisely because he holds to this thing or is against that, they are for him, but chiefly because they believe he is about right, having given abundant proof of entire devotion to principles and objects which they conceive must prevail if we are to have any prosperity. With the name of General Grant as a candidate, is associated the idea of perfect stability, entire honesty, unexcelled patriotism and a straightforwardness which gives the people the right to count on success for an absolute certainty.

Now, a convention representing a constituency in this frame of mind, will have little difficulty in framing a platform as to nominating the man who is to stand on it. The two must, and necessarily will be, consistent with each other. Therefore there is no occasion whatever for becoming excited or for discussion over the platform of the Chicago Convention which meets next week. If we thought there was any reason for speculating on the subject we should find little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion by reflecting to the proceedings of the State conventions. There is no puzzle in the case—if there were, the name and the man would solve it.

ENLIGHTENED SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. Thomas Bucknill, an enlightened British statesman, whose district embraces a considerable part of the city of London, has given notice that, in standing for Parliament, he does not intend to spend money to secure his election. In nothing has Mr. Bucknill shown himself the true reformer more practically than in this. The statesmanship of such rule of action is all the more conspicuous in view of the recent enlargement of suffrage in England. He may even now perceive that there is a tendency to corruption, as the result of free suffrage, especially in large communities. It would indeed be a notable example, the election of Mr. Bucknill, in the face of this determination,—a result that would be so creditable to his constituency as the announcement of the determination was to him. Mr. Bucknill's plan is to address the people, and reason with them, with a view to gaining their votes through their intellects, and not their throats or pockets. Certainly it would seem that if such a principle cannot be relied on to carry a man into office, the people who are to decide are unworthy of either votes or representation. Mr. Bucknill expects that his opponents will open the pot houses, and employ every kindred agency against him. If he can be elected under such circumstances, the influence of the result will not be confined to his district or even to England. It might stimulate some one in our country to set the ball in motion, so that our people could have an opportunity to prove that they are as enlightened and as much under the control of good influences as is England.

The committee raised in the House of Representatives to investigate the charges preferred against cost with Representatives Donnelly and Washburn, will commence taking testimony to-morrow. The country will look with more than ordinary interest for the result of this investigation. Right minded citizens feel that in some sort they have been disgraced by the exhibition of these two Representatives, more especially that the House of Representatives as a body, in an especial manner, disgraced itself by permitting Donnelly to proceed in a speech which for foulness probably never had its equal in a legislative body. The House, therefore, has great reason for showing a becoming zeal in wiping out the stigma resting on its character in connection with this unequalled scandal.

Mr. Johnson Interviewed.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* had an interview with the President Saturday, and found him in a very cheerful frame of mind. Mr. Johnson spoke freely in relation to impeachment, remarking in the singular fact that with all his efforts he had not been able to get Jeff. Davis tried, but had succeeded without much difficulty in getting himself, and referred to his suffering and sacrifices for the country. Though he said nothing directly on that point, Mr. Johnson seemed to cherish a confident belief that he will be acquitted.

Governor Bullock telegraphed to New Hampshire that by the time the apple blossoms appeared Andrew Johnson would be well out of the White House. It is probable the General did not fix the precise year, so that after all the shrewd prophet may have not been out of the way, even though the voting next Saturday be not as unfavorable as the indications of Monday.

The Pennsylvania Central excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, are by the Central, Pan Handle and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroads. Mr. Cameron has organized an excursion over the Northern Central and Lake Shore connections. The Fort Wayne is understood in some of these arrangements, "on the contrary quite the reverse."

The Chicago *Tribune* speaks of the "folly" of the nomination of Fremont in 1856," and how "happily" the party "escaped the disaster that would have ensued from the election of so weak a man." The only wonder is that the lessons of the past have so little influence on present affairs.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the Democrats there claim to have information that Johnson will not retire from the Presidential chair without offering resignation, and it is no old him in such an event that they have sent the Legislature in session.

It is said that one of the reasons why Mr. Belmont don't want to have the Democratic National Convention to meet earlier than July, is that the new Missouri Rail will not be ready to meet it. This may suit Mr. Belmont, but will it suit Mr. Pendleton?

Assistant Bishop Whittle, of Virginia.—The new Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, Right Reverend Francis M. Whittle, D. D., is a native of Goochland county, Va., and is about forty-four years of age. He succeeded Bishop Wilmer as the rector of the church in Berryville, Clarke county, Va., and was from thence called to Kentucky. He has for some years past filled the pastorate of the largest Episcopal church in that State, that of St. Paul's, at Louisville, and comes to his new charge followed by the prayers of a large congregation, who have been knit together in good works by his earnest labors amongst them.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says: Agreater scarcity of labor prevails now in Minnesota than at any former period. It exists both in town and country. Wages of mechanics are enormously high, ranging from $3 50 to $4 00 per day, and yet great difficulty is experienced in supplying the demand. Laborers, too, are inadequate. During the last harvest farmers were unable, at any price, to obtain full hands, and the present indications are that the difficulty will not be any less felt.

The Lutheran Synod.

The General Synod visited on Saturday afternoon, in a body, the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, and paid its respects to Governor Geary and family. Dr. Pohlman, President of the Synod, being introduced to the Governor, delivered an address on behalf of that body, which was happily responded to by the Governor.

The members of the Synod then spent some time in inspecting the Executive Mansion, after which they sang the hymn:

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

After which Rev. Dr. Brown, of Pennsylvania College, offered a very fervent prayer, in which the Governor was especially recommended to the divine favor. The doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the members of the General Synod left the mansion.

Synod's Performances.

The first item of business was the consideration of the resolution relative to the establishment of a German paper. After considerable debate the following recommendations of the Committee was adopted:

In view of all the facts of the case, the committee recommend that a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to appoint an editor or editors, select a place for publication, secure subscribers, and have a general supervision of the publication of the paper.

Rev. Mr. Lehmberg offered the following addition to the recommendation: "And that the Lutheran Observer Association be requested to co-operate with the synod in the publication of the paper." The addition was accepted, and the report as amended adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the paper presented by the delegates of the Synod of East Pennsylvania, touching the action of the Franckean Synod, in reviewing and reversing the action of the former body by restoring Mr. A. Wieting to the ministry, after he had been deposed by the Synod of East Pennsylvania, and upon which the advice or opinion of the body was solicited, after due consideration submitted the following:

Resolved, That Christian courtesy between brethren and Synods, as well as constitutional order and the peace and harmony of the church, requires that the Franckean Synods in the General Synod duly recognize each other's action as valid.

Rev. Valentine moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a statement for adoption by this body and to be placed upon the minutes in regard to the withdrawal of several Synods from the General Synod since he last meeting at Fort Wayne. Agreed to.

The President announced the following committee: Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Dr. Lochman, Rev. E. A. Fink, Rev. Dr. Ziegler, Rev. J. Pohlman.

Action on Intercourse.

Rev. F. A. Sundel offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is the bounden duty of the Church of Christ to seek the peace and unity of the Church universal, and to give the assurance and support to every effort that may be made to that end; and

Whereas, In view of all the more recent movements in the Church, and our connection, incompetence is manifest that the time has come when the General Synod should define its position in relation to the movements of our day; therefore

Resolved, That the General Synod does called upon to express its sentiments in relation to the movements of our day.

Unanimously adopted.

Rev. Joel Swartz offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A call has been issued, signed by many of the leading men of the Church, for a meeting to be held in Philadelphia, on the 22d of May, for the purpose of considering the subject of the Fifth Article of the Augsburg Confession; therefore

Resolved, That we appoint Rev. Dr. Sprecher and Dr. Pohlman, present, Rev. J. W. Gruber, Dr. Schmucker and Rev. Dutton, absent.

Agreed to. Rev. Swartz, Dr. Sprecher and Dr. Pohlman, present, Rev. J. W. Gruber, Dr. Schmucker and Rev. Dutton, absent.

The selection of a place for holding the next session of the Synod was declared in order, and after a ballot as between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Frederick, Maryland, the former place was chosen.

Bible Circulation Society.

In the afternoon an interesting meeting of the Publication Society was held, when the annual reports were read.

The following officers were chosen for the Society:

President—Hon. C. Kugler.
Secretary—Rev. F. Kahn.
Board of Directors—Rev. T. Stork, D. D., Rev. J. Pohlman, D. D., Rev. E. J. Koons, D. D., Rev. W. Sheaffer, Rev. F. Wilhelm, Rev. J. H. Hecht, Rev. W. Conrad, D. D., Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., Rev. G. Diehl, Rev. S. R. Brown, Rev. S. E. Ochs, Rev. S. H. Reinmund, Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, Rev. P. Raby, Rev. S. Sentman, Rev. N. H. Cordier, Rev. J. Wagner, Rev. W. J. Mann, Rev. H. Stager, F. V. Hunt, C. F. Grossmann, J. J. Cochran, John Sagar.

The Civil Relations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your notice of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, contains a statement that does injustice to a denomination of Christians, and as I consider the injustice to be unintentional on your part, I seek the opportunity of correcting it. The statement referred to is the part of the following quotation which I have italicised: "In 1863 the General Synod was divided on the subject of civil relations in the United States. One party occupied the Constitutional side. Father Cunningham, of Philadelphia, was the leader of the other party, which, in the name of God, while the opposite party took strong ground against it as an institution of the devil." In this there are two things stated which are incorrect, as the following history will show.

Previous to 1863, the Reformed Presbyterian Church was united in testifying "that a constitution of government which deprives conscientious men of liberty and property is not a moral institution to be recognized as God's ordinance for good to man." This was the ground on which it refused allegiance to the constitution of government which is in hostility to the Kingdom of Christ, and that this government was liable to both. Under the latter ground objections to those principles of the members were required in order to form voting and holding office under the constitution. Those who refused to subscribe certain parties in the church professed to have given up light in regard to the character of the government—that the government was a confederacy of States—that the Union was not a Union at all, &c.—that the States wherein slavery existed were alone responsible for the sin of slaveholding—that the abolitionists were the real enemies of the peculiar institution, and hence the question of citizenship in any one slave holding State does not involve complicity in the crime, and then that the words *Sons Domini*, in the date of the instrument (which, by the way, were not in the original instrument) and the words *Sundays excepted*, in the body of the Constitution, contained such a recognition of the kingdom of Christ, as that they could consistently give their support to it. Against the errors of these principles all the members were required to refrain from

The Daily Commercial

RAILROADS AND LIQUOR.

Curious Tables.

(From the New York Examiner.)

Mr. Wells, in his report, gives us a table, "showing the aggregate sales" of liquors, at wholesale and retail, "in the several States and Territories of the Union, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, as deduced from the receipts of internal revenue." The value of the retail liquor sales—that is, the first cost to the consumer—reaches, in a single year, the enormous sum of one billion, four hundred and eighty-three millions, four hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,483,491,865). That is, forty-three dollars for every man, woman, and child in the country. It is very nearly one-eighth of the entire annual sales of the merchandise, including liquors, by wholesale and retail dealers, storekeepers and commercial brokers, during the same period, $11,979,337,397. It is more than "the entire product of the precious metals" from all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains for twenty years, from 1848 to January, 1868, which J. Ross Browne, in his recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, estimates at $1,316,000,000. It is more than one half our entire national debt (not deducting the cash in the Treasury,) which was $2,025,360,946, on November 1, 1867.

Mr. Delmar, of the National Bureau of Statistics, has published a "summary statement of the length and cost of railroads in the several States at the close of 1867." We will compare this, so far as the cost and equipment of railroads are concerned, with Mr. Wells' statement of the value of the retail liquor sales in the several States for the single year ending June 30, 1867. We remark, parenthesis, that the Wisconsin liquor sales are something less than one-half the amount of the retail sales ($9,000,000). This indicates something of the purity of the traffic. It is obvious why we put the returns of the retail sales rather than of the wholesale, as we wish to get at the cost to the consumer. The total present value of railroads is $5,676,036,979, representing the amount cost of the liquor drank by less than the worth of the railroads in the single State of Pennsylvania. The comparison of the two items in the several States is certainly instructive:

	Value of retail liquor sales for one year.	Total value of railroads and their equipments.
New York	$95,407,199	$ 1,000,000
Connecticut	17,770,375	71,000,000
Massachusetts	46,000,000	200,000,000
Maryland	30,000,000	47,000,000
Pennsylvania	90,000,000	400,000,000
California	60,000,000	27,000,000
Illinois	60,000,000	200,000,000
Iowa	15,000,000	60,000,000
Connecticut	15,000,000	60,000,000
Kansas	2,000,000	6,000,000
Kentucky	15,000,000	60,000,000
Maine	10,000,000	40,000,000
Michigan	15,000,000	60,000,000
Minnesota	2,000,000	6,000,000
Missouri	30,000,000	120,000,000
Nebraska	2,000,000	6,000,000
New Hampshire	10,000,000	40,000,000
New Jersey	30,000,000	120,000,000
Ohio	60,000,000	240,000,000
Oregon	2,000,000	6,000,000
Rhode Island	5,000,000	20,000,000
Vermont	5,000,000	20,000,000
Wisconsin	9,000,000	36,000,000

Baron Von Steigel of Manheim, Pa.—History of the Queer Old Gentleman.

The following historical facts relative to the Baron Von Steigel will, no doubt, be interesting to many:

Manheim, in Lancaster county, is one of the older towns in the State, and was laid out some fourteen or fifteen years before the Revolution, by a German nobleman, Baron Von Steigel, who named it Manheim in honor of his native city in Germany. For a long time it was called after his own name, Steigel's Stuttle, which, however, as wanting in euphony, has gone out of use, and the original and proper title has been restored.

The founder made it his headquarters for a number of years, whilst he carried on extensive glass and iron works in the neighborhood. Tradition says that the Baron rode in a carriage drawn by eight fine horses, preceded by a band of musicians, imported from Germany for his gratification, who played enlivening airs as he approached his iron works, some fifteen miles distant, and these again proclaimed from the top of his chateau his approach to his little town. His house, or perhaps, as he regarded it, his castle, which has been in the possession of the Arndt family for many years, is still standing near the center of the town, and though somewhat modernized, is in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The internal arrangements, the wainscoting, the cornices, the landscape painting covering the walls of the parlor, representing scenes in Germany, and the beautiful porcelain tiles adorning the five stoves, are all in good taste. Everything would tend to show that the Baron is a gentleman of cultivation and refinement. It seems he had a family, as one of his sons served as a Captain in the Revolution, who, it is said, on a certain occasion pledged his gold watch for food for his soldiers. But nothing further is known of his descendants. He himself died in his business, taught school somewhere in Berks county, and died in the utmost obscurity.

It would seem from what has been said that it was his object to live as a nobleman here, and that perhaps to transplant feudal ideas to this new world. It is probable, also, that he aimed to be the founder of a church in the community which he gathered around him. He had a chapel in his house, where he was accustomed to conduct divine worship for those in his employment. It is not known whether he belonged to any persuasion, and the probability is that he wished to establish a religious sentiment of his own, of which he should be the temporal and spiritual leader.

Geology and History.

Von Cotta, one of the most eminent geologists of the present day, and a follower of Werner as Professor in the celebrated mining school of Freiberg, Saxony, at the close of the chapter on "Geology and History," in his work entitled the "Geology of the Present," after having given a summary of the oldest human relics that have thus far been found in the upper geological strata or formations of the earth's crust, remarks as follows:

"I have shown in this chapter how closely Geology and History are united together, as well through one object as through the methods of investigation. In both the general progress of events and conditions are found to be the result of continuous causes. Sudden transformations are only of local or passing significance. As in human history, single individuals do not determine the common progress, or in general the transformations, but the slowly gradual development of the whole which comes to its special maturity and clearest expression, only in individual, prominent men, who, controlling the mass, are then, of course, with a dominating influence, so, also, in the process of the formation of the Earth, the product of countless individual effects, some of which can be recognized as such, and there with marked distinctness. If it were possible for a man to advance some centuries ahead of the knowledge of his time, his fellowmen would not comprehend him. He would be isolated and powerless, he would be like a leader who has gone so far in advance of his band that they can no longer see him. But that is, indeed, quite an impossible case, and only of a species before its time has come; that is, before it is necessitated by the conditions upon which it depends."

"When we consider the fact that only a very small fraction of the earth's surface has been explored by the geologist, and that there is yet much to learn in regard to those parts that have been investigated, we may, with the eminent geologist, well believe that, could any one of us, in respect to the solution of geology, look a century or two into the future, he would find it indeed changed and perfected. The science, though it has made wonderful progress in the course of the last three-fourths of a century, cannot be other than in its infancy. Problems that baffle the skill and far-sightedness of the best scientific minds of the age are yet to be solved; apparent contradictions remain to be reconciled; new problems must come up for solution, and other apparent contradictions for reconciliation.

A Little Story.

For the present, certainly, we leave the discussion of the corporeal punishment question in the hands of our intelligent and zealous correspondents, merely remarking that the ability to keep school without resort to the red dispenser very much, in our opinion, upon the temperament, tact, and knowledge of human nature on the part of the master. We have known teachers to do more by more manner, than we ever saw done by any amount of flogging.

One difficulty troubling teachers in the demand for results in the way of instruction, which almost compels them to resort to the heroic to secure immediate order and good behavior. Under existing circumstances if the use of that weapon is ever justifiable, it is in the case of small offenses involving no moral turpitude, and where a little reminder addressed to the flesh is needful to correct momentary thoughtlessness. In graver cases, the conscience, not the back or the palm, is to be attended to. But to our brief anecdote: A certain school had been kept, and well kept, too, so far as outward propriety was concerned, by the reign of terror principle, hardening the boys while threatening their fears. The committee passed the tyrant and entertained a gentleman of another type. He soon had to deal with a rough customer. He called him up. The willful youngster immediately stepped boldly and saucily forward and stretched out his hand.

"What are you doing that for?" "To take my lashing." "My boy I'm not going to strike you. I never whip kids like you. Sit down here at my table and keep quiet for the present." The "bad subject," as he had been always esteemed, looked amazed, and burst into tears. He was used to that at home and to school. But kind words and friendly treatment were a novelty to him. He was proof against flogging, but not against kindness. He became one of the most docile of pupils. The simple moral of this incident would seem to be, that those youths generally supposed to be unmanageable without the employment of the rattan, are just the youths to be dealt with in a different style.—*Ohio Journal of Transcript.*

New troubles sweep clean. So do new bishops. The recently appointed Bishop of Lichfield, imported from New Zealand, has been whacking golden opinions by his apostolic zeal and soul-saving. He was seized the other day to open a new church in Staffordshire. The church had been erected for the spiritual benefit of the poor classes, on entering the church the bishop found that the seats were let by the [illegible] from attending [illegible] with the well-dressed [illegible] and [illegible] seats in the aisles. He said he could not [illegible] in such a church [illegible] to the [illegible] in the open air. It [illegible] so, that for the future [illegible] Church of these kingdom there were more meetings like the bishops.

Tree Planting.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his recent letters, gives an interesting account of the forest culture of Germany, by means of which the woods of that country are not only kept from decay but, where needed, are actually enlarged from year to year. This is a kind of science or art which is already desirable in some parts of New England, where the wholesale destruction of the forests has proved injurious to farms and the climate, by exposing large tracts to the cold winds, drying up the streams and springs, and necessitating a succession of equally unwelcome droughts and freshets. Besides, with the increasing value of wood in the old States of the Union, it is doubtful if a proportion of the land can be more profitably devoted to any crop than to the raising of timber. This, at least, is the case in Germany, where particularly in the mountainous districts, the artificially planted forests form the best investment open to the people. And yet trees come to maturity much slower in that country, according to Mr. Taylor, than here. Sixty years of our climate, he thinks, will produce as large a fir or pine as a hundred years there. We can have no better proof of the rapid, tally trees and hickory in 20 years, one of fir and pine in 50, and one of oak in 75. In 20 years the cottonwood will stand 60 feet high, with a trunk 15 inches in diameter.

But whatever may be the importance of tree planting on a large scale in a climatic or commercial point of view, its worth as a means of embellishing estates and neighborhood is obvious to everybody, and it ought to be seriously realized at this season of the year. A handsome tree is not only a monument to the good taste of its planter, but it is itself a continual comfort and a luxury. And how inexpensive are they! A sum of money that could be wasted in a single carouse of villains, without ever being remembered except in the pangs of indigestion, a little labor and a little care be glanced against, perhaps—and the work is done for a sort of embellishment of life and grandeur which goes on improving every hour far beyond the limits of our own lives. But the main thing with tree planting is to think of it in the fall months—now, and in the forthcoming autumn, the best time to make good resolutions available. Associations for the purpose will be useful in some neighborhoods, and they ought to be formed at once; but with or without waiting for such, every individual who commands a step of ground should resolve at once to stick down a tree, and that carefully, too, and judiciously, wherever it may be needful for shade or ornament.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ MITCHELL'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful Medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used ointments for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it, it never fails.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by Acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the Western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific Coast and the Mississippi Valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their Road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake Basin. By the close of 1868, it is expected they will have 400 miles in full operation, and thus the

ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been expended in the work, and the CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES are ample for the remainder. They consist of

1. UNITED STATES BONDS to the extent of $15,000 per mile, average, delivered as the work progresses.

2. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount issued also according to the progress of the road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that of the Government.

3. GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS along the route, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly Five Million Acres in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate of $2.50 per acre.

4. CAPITAL STOCK of $20,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.

5. CASH RESOURCES, comprising Donations from California counties amounting to $6,450,000. Net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,300,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions upon the first 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

In currency, a limited amount of the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Bearing six per cent. per annum—both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL being explicitly made "PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN," unfortunately with the opposite law of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. The Company reserve the right to advance the price of any time; but all orders actually in transit at the time of any such advance will be filled at present prices. They are believed to combine greater elements of safety, reliability and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their Market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by express for our account.

Fisk & Hatch,

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Offices of the Company,

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, New York,

Nos. 50 and 52 K STREET, Sacramento, Cal.

SOLD BY

Jos. T. Brady & Sons, Robinson Bros., S. McGrew & Co.,

PITTSBURGH.

National Savings Bank,

WHEELING.

Subscriptions received through Banks and Bankers generally.

All descriptions of **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED on favorable terms.

☞ **SEVEN THIRTY NOTES** converted into the New Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

☞ **ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS**, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

☞ **GOLD, COUPONS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES** bought and sold.

☞ **MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS** AND BONDS bought and sold, at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and Investors out of the City desiring to make negotiations in any of the above, may do so through us by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

FURNITURE,

AT

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PEIRCE'S STONE SURFACE,

An Anti-Sulphur for coating Roofs, Iron Railings, Oil Tanks, Acid Tanks, Tubing, Boilers, Sugar Pans, Fire Fronts, &c., &c.

This surface has been put to the most severe chemical tests, and has been proved to resist all change or corrosion from any acid. Is limited to no degree never cracks or scales off. Does not conduct with extreme heat or cold, and is cool to the touch. Manufactured by

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

447 North Eleventh st., Philadelphia, Pa.

and

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co,

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office of Works, Penn st., 9th ward.

H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. SCHOONMAKER, Vice Pres. and Treas.

HATS AND CAPS.

1868. MAY. 1868.

NEW ARRIVAL.

WHOLESALE.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood Street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO OUR

LARGE STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOY'S

STRAW, FUR

AND

WOOL HATS,

LADIES' BONNETS,

MISSES' HATS,

PALM LEAF HOODS,

RIBBONS.

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OPENING.

MRS. M. McNEIL

Will open a handsome assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

On THURSDAY, May 14.

MRS. McNEIL, 44 St. Clair street.

OPENING.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR,

OPENS

SUMMER BONNETS, ROUND HATS,

AND

LADIES' DRESS CAPS,

SATURDAY, MAY 23d,

84 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

J. D. BERND.

WHOLESALE

Millinery and Straw Goods.

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES.

MILLINERY OPENING.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, 14TH INSTANT, THE LATEST SUMMER NOVELTIES IN

BONNETS, HATS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

A. M. RICHEY,

45 ST. CLAIR STREET.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF RECORDING ENGINEER, Pittsburgh, May 9, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing

Of Liberty street from Cecil's avenue to Reed street; Also, same from Pennsylvania avenue to Reed st.; Also, Reed street from Liberty street to Penn street, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 26th, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M. Plans for bidding can be had by calling at the office.

H. J. ROOAT, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 13TH INST.,

For the BRICK to be supplied from the East of the Western Market House.

SAMUEL ALLSHOUSE,
Superintendent of Markets.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1868.

WEBSTER AND ROBERTS STS.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Report of Viewers, as modified by the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated April 27th, 1868, has been finally confirmed, and that the assessments are in my hands for collection. Those payments to make

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 10, 1868,

The claims will be filed as liens and collected by process of law.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.

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By order of Water Committee,

JOS. FRENCH,
Superintendent.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

1 Cash Gift, each	$10,000
1 Cash Gift, each	5,000
100 Cash Gifts, each	1,000
200 Cash Gifts, each	500
1000 Cash Gifts, each	100
2000 Cash Gifts, each	50
4000 Cash Gifts, each	25
5000 Cash Gifts, each	20
20 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons	$300 to $500
100 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons	200 to 250
150 Sewing Machines	100 to 175
250 Wanted Books	25 to 100
1000 Gold Watches	50 to 150
1500 Fine Silver Watches	30 to 50

Fine Gift Publications, Framed Engravings, Silverware, Fancy Articles, Jewelry, a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all

Worth from $1 to $1,000 each.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a sealed Ticket at 25 cents each. Tickets resembling each Prize are mixed in envelopes and sealed, and sold by Agents throughout the country. Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail, as directed. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the holder thereof on payment of $1 00. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or forwarded by mail.

☞ You purchase can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—We select the few following names from the many we have permission to use. Any Prizes will gladly be furnished to parties desiring:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Peoria, Ill.; Hon. Wm. Monroe, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio; Hon. Jacob Butler, Iowa; Gould Wardell, $4,000; Fisk, Hatch & Co., Bankers, New York; Hon. L. W. Fish, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Wm. Spaulding, Nashua, N. H.; Hon. Samuel Tenbrook, Logansport, Ind.; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Columbus, Ohio.

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All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,

172 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FREE—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 21 by 26. Address this office.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY STEAMER COLORADO,

Of our own Direct Importation, the Newest and Choicest Patterns of the celebrated John Crossley & Sons'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY,

AND

BODY BRUSSELS,

FOR PARLORS AND HALLS,

With Stair Carpets to Match

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth St., Second Floor.

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS,

A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS,

JUST IMPORTED.

All Wool Ingrains,

IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

ABOVE WOOD.

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS.

WE HAVE IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS WE HAVE EVER OPENED, EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET. MANY OF THE PATTERNS ARE CONFINED TO OUR HOUSE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS CITY. WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT IMPORTATION WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER EARLY THE NEWEST AND THROUGHOUT PATTERNS OF ENGLISH FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGLISH LOOMS, AND AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSEHOLDER. A SPECIALTY BEING IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH INGRAINS OF EXTRA QUALITY, AND IS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WHICH WE FOUND INSPECIALLY SUITABLE AND DESIRABLE FOR CHAMBERS.

Our stock of Common all wool Carpets, purchased before the carpet weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish Carpets to the multitude at the lowest cash prices since the war. A good Carpet for 25 cents a yard.

N. B.—Those having parlors or drawing rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of Patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in Wilton and Tapestry Velvets and Brussels, at Low Prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

GROCERIES, &c.

SUNDRIES.

114 bags Prime Coffee;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
30 hhds Cuba Sugar;
150 hhds Refined Sugar;
60 bbls Golden Drips;
50 bbls Refinery Syrups;

FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERIES.

The claims will be filed as liens and collected by process of law.

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DRY GOODS.

LACE

CURTAINS,

DRESS

GOODS.

BATES

& BELL'S.

87 MARKET ST.

FULL LINES OF

BLACK ALPACAS;
COLORED ALPACAS;
STRIPED MOHAIRS;
CHENE MOHAIRS;
LISLE POPLINS;
FRENCH POPLINS;
BLACK SILKS;
COLORED SILKS;
WHITE PIQUES;
COLORED PIQUES;
PERCALES;
LAWNS, CHINTZES.

All NEW GOODS and latest styles at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THEO. F. PHILLIPS,

87 MARKET STREET.

(Late J. M. BUECHFIELD & CO.)

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

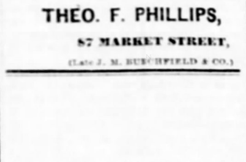
M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.



30,000 FRANCS!

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

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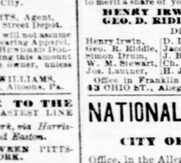

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Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall its victim. When first attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard, and promptly use the remedy for

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Will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation and restore the lungs to their pristine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all druggists in the country. d

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

[Text illegible]

Grand Lodge Officers.—The officers elected by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, at their session in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, are as follows:

Grand Master—Wm. M. Meredith.
Deputy Grand Master—Wm. H. Rahm.
Senior Grand Warden—Wm. H. Allen.
Junior Grand Warden—Wm. H. Ashhurst.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. Bucknell.
Grand Secretary—Wm. H. Rowan.

Grand Lodge.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny City councils will be held to-morrow evening.

Fire.—Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co. were engaged in severe pleasure in Birmingham, last Birmingham and South Pittsburg yesterday morning and evening, burning out the [illegible] building.

Serious Accident.—While a party of workmen were engaged blasting rock in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania railroad depot, one of them was so unfortunate as to have his leg broken by the premature explosion of a blast.

Bad Man's Fortune.—The first person of the name of Bad Man who ever came to this city has arrived in the person of Mr. Bad Man, who is a native of Germany, and one of the Bad Man family of that country. He has been in the employ of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works for some time, and has now been promoted to the position of foreman of the Iron Clad department of that establishment.

Two Thousand Dollars Bail.—In yesterday's issue we published an account of Warner's gallop had before Commissioner Underwood, charged with a breach of the peace. Underwood was arrested at Monongahela City and brought to this city, where he was given a hearing before Mr. Underwood, when he was required to enter bail in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of court. The same day bonds were entered into by Underwood, with Messrs. Thomas Bell and Wm. Hamilton as sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the court to be held in the city next month, and he was released from custody.

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Runaway Entered and Robbed.—Thomas J. Campbell made information before Mayor Barker yesterday morning, charging Michael Whalen, a tinner, and Edward Farrell, with having robbed him of about $60 in National currency. Campbell, who keeps a saloon on Water street, near Diamond alley, alleged that on Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, the defendants, who had been at a "wake" in the vicinity, came to his saloon and called for some liquor. He refused to sell them any, and ordered them out of the place. They were refused admittance, when they broke open the door and rushed in. Whalen struck Campbell a blow on the head with a pistol, and Farrell struck him with a club, rendering him stupid and helpless. They then took the money from the drawer and escaped. Campbell refused to go home, and after the affair was over he went to bed and remained there all night. On getting up in the morning, supposed that the money was gone, but, believing that the defendants had taken it, made the information against them. Whalen was arrested and committed to answer a hearing was had in the case. From the fact that the parties were intimate friends of the prosecutor, and that there were no witnesses to the charge, and therefore no corroborative testimony, Mayor Barker was inclined to believe the charge altogether too improbable to be entertained, and the accused have been held to answer a court of quarter sessions.

Contract Bound at Education.—The Central Board of Education met last evening. Present—Messrs. Brown, McBride, Swan, Cuthy, Gray, Wilson, and President Brown.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly report of the Principal of the High School was presented, with the suggestion that Monday, the 25th inst., be fixed for the examination of candidates for admission to the High School, and that the 1st and 2d of June be assigned, and that the 3d and 4th of June be set apart for the examination of the graduating class.

The monthly report of the Principal of the Female High School was presented, and referred to the Committee on Studies.

Mr. Thomas Allen appeared as a representative of the Committee on Buildings. Mr. McAleer, Mr. Allen was the author of the report that was read at the meeting of the Board on the 4th inst. Both reports were referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Committee on Buildings reported that the Fifth Ward School-house was completed, and that the building committee recommend a transfer of the money appropriated for the Fifth Ward School-house to the Second Ward School-house, which is now in course of erection. Report accepted, and the transfer ordered.

Mr. Swan, from the Committee on Text Books, reported in favor of the adoption of the Spelling Book of Worcester & Swan. Report accepted, and the book adopted.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Finance, reported in favor of the payment of the following bills:

[illegible]

Report accepted and adopted.

Resolutions of Condolence.—The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Brown, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mr. Thomas J. La Barre, for many years a member of the Board, and for a long time its President.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. La Barre the city has lost a valuable citizen, and the Board a faithful member, whose long and honorable connection with the public schools of the city, and whose zeal and devotion to the cause of education, entitle his memory to the highest respect.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Board will attend the funeral of the late Thomas J. La Barre in a body